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as rapidly as the pressure gradient. This was more noticeable with the coarse shot than with the finer. For pressure gradients of about 0.01 cm. of water pressure per centimeter of length of material, the rate of flow through the coarsest shot was ten times the rate through the finest, while for a pressure gradient fifty times as great the rate of flow was a little less than three times as great in the coarsest as in the finest. With each size of shot the space occupied by air was about 39 per cent. of the total space occupied by the shot.

WM. S. DAY,
Sec'y of Section.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

A DISCLAIMER.

THE attention of the undersigned has been called to the fact that an organization known as 'The American College of Sciences,' situated in Philadelphia, is issuing circulars advertising a course of instruction in hypnotism as prepared in part by them. These circulars contain many statements about hypnotism and about the advantages to be derived from its study and practice which are not justified by the articles written by the undersigned, which in their judgment cannot be substantiated by any facts known to science, and which they believe to be in the highest degree misleading. Furthermore, the undersigned are of the opinion that the practice of hypnotism by the general public is attended by dangers which have no compensating advantages, and would in no case countenance any scheme which encourages its practice under such conditions. They feel it incumbent upon them, therefore, to make a public statement of the circumstances under which these articles were written.

Each of them was requested, individually, by 'The New York State Publishing Company,' of Rochester N. Y., to prepare an article for a collection of such articles. Inquiries made of this Company elicited no suggestion that the collection was to be issued by any other than the usual method of publication and sale, and the articles were contributed by the undersigned without their having any knowledge or suspicion that they would be used as constituent parts of a course of instruction in hypnotism.

Had they known that they would be so used, they would have refused to contribute the articles in question. They now disclaim all responsibility for the methods adopted by the American College of Sciences and for all statements made in its publications, excepting only those found in the several articles above referred to, and for them their individual authors are alone responsible.

While the position of the undersigned on these questions is perhaps already sufficiently well known to the academic world, they feel that this disclaimer is due to the general public.

J. MARK BALDWIN, Princeton University.

W. P. CARR, Columbian University.

E. W. SCRIPTURE, Yale University.

J. W. SLAUGHTER, University of Michigan.

ALFRED REGINALD ALLEN, Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital.

GABRIEL CAMPBELL, Dartmouth College.

ARTHUR MACDONALD, U. S. Bureau of Education.

JAMES H. LEUBA, Bryn Mawr College.

ROBERT M. YERKES, Harvard University.

CLARK WISSLER, Columbia University.

ERNEST CARROLL MOORE, University of California.

EDWARD H. ELDRIDGE, Temple College.

WILLIAM ROMAIN NEWBOLD, University of Pennsylvania.

CURRENT NOTES ON METEOROLOGY.

A RECENT STUDY OF ECLIPSE METEOROLOGY.

'A DISCUSSION on the Observations recorded during the Solar Eclipse of January 22, 1898, at 154 Meteorological Stations in India' is the title of Vol. XI, Part II, of the Indian Meteorological Memoirs (Calcutta, 1900). This is a report by Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, consisting of 66 pages of text and tables, together with 38 plates showing curves of temperature, pressure, cloudiness, humidity, etc., at different stations. In these plates the actual and probable curves of the diurnal variation of the different weather elements are given for a large number of stations, so that the effects produced by the eclipse can easily be seen. A brief summary of results gives in a very condensed form the most important points brought out in Mr. Eliot's study.